

**A REVIEW OF *OCHRERIADES*
(HYMENOPTERA: MEGACHILIDAE: OSMIINI)**

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Abstract.—A new *Ochriades* is described from Namibia, *O. rozeni* NEW SPECIES. New records are presented for the only other known species, *O. fasciatus* Friese, restricted to the eastern Mediterranean. The disjunct distributional pattern exemplified by *Ochriades* is uncommon among megachilids. The inclusion of this maculated genus in the Osmiini is confirmed and its relationship to other genera discussed.

Key Words.—Insecta, Hymenoptera, *Ochriades rozeni* NEW SPECIES, Megachilidae

The genus *Ochriades* Mavromoustakis 1956 was erected for a single atypical species then placed in *Heriades* Spinola, *H. fasciatus* Friese 1899, which Mavromoustakis recognized as having close relationship to *Chelostoma* Latreille. Here the generic relationships of *Ochriades* are discussed, a new species is described from southwestern Africa, and new records presented for *O. fasciatus* (Friese).

Though *Ochriades* superficially resembles Anthidiini due to the light maculations of the body, Mavromoustakis (1956) was correct in placing it near *Chelostoma*. *Chelostoma* has long been associated with *Heriades*, and was at one time considered a subgenus of the latter, but it is, as Peters (1978) has suggested, not closely related to *Heriades* and is rightly excluded from the *Heriades* complex (in which Peters included the genera *Heriades*, *Protosmia*, *Othinosmia*, *Chelostomopsis*, *Noteriades*, *Pseudoheriades*, and *Archeriades*). *Ochriades* likewise should be excluded from this group. It differs from the *Heriades* complex in a number of key characters. The male has T7 exposed, transverse swellings on S2–3, S4 with dense discal pubescence, and S5 not emarginate and without modified hair. Females lack the apical hair tuft on the labrum and T6 has neither a preapical carina nor a wide hyaline flange. Shared derived characters held in common with *Chelostoma* include an elongate scutum, male S4 with apical hyaline flaps (sometimes very narrow), female clypeus not overhanging labrum, and female labrum without hair fringe.

It seems likely that both *Chelostoma* and *Ochriades* were derived from a *Hoplitis*-like ancestor. They share with such subgenera of *Hoplitis* as *Alcidamea* Cresson and *Liosmia* Thomson the preapical pit on male T7 and a medial swelling on male S2, both characters not found elsewhere in the Megachilidae.

In the description terga are numbered T1, T2, . . . , sterna, likewise. Depositories of specimens are indicated parenthetically in data citations by names of cities (see acknowledgment).

OCHRERIADES FASCIATUS (FRIESE)

Eriades fasciatus Friese 1899. Entomol. Nachr., 21:325.

Discussion.—Friese (1899) described *O. fasciatus* from a single male collected at Jericho, 16 Apr 1899. Alfken (1935) recorded a female from Wadi el Kelt, but

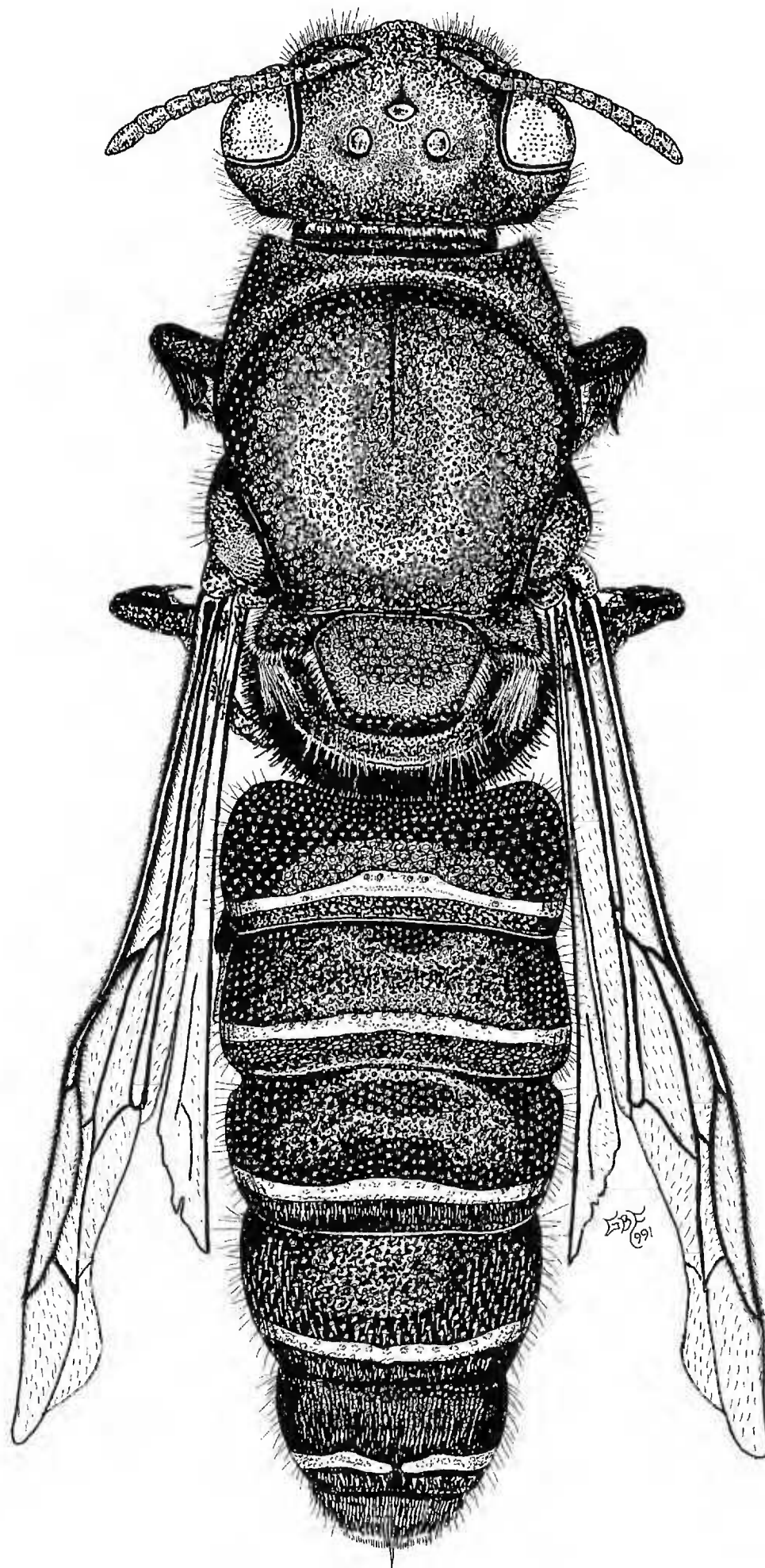


Figure 1. Dorsal view female *Ochriades rozeni*.

did not present a description of the female. Mavromoustakis (1939) recorded two males from Jerusalem, collected in early April, and later (Mavromoustakis 1956) described the female from a single specimen collected from "Mezze of Damascus" in early July.

New Records.—SYRIA. "Damas Hattite," 2/18 May 1960, J. de Beaumont, 3 males, 1 female, (Lausanne); "Umm es Charatite," 19 Jun 1945, K. P. Whitehorn, 1 female (London).

OCHRERIADES ROZENI, NEW SPECIES

(Fig. 1)

Type.—Holotype female. SOUTHWEST AFRICA. 53 km SE of Omaruru, 13 Mar 1979, J. G. & B. L. Rozen. Holotype deposited in American Museum of Natural History, New York.

Female.—Length, 10 mm; forewing length, 7 mm. Body black except antenna brown, mandible red subapically, apical tarsomeres yellow-red, linear transverse white maculations subapically on T1–4, that on T1 very narrowly interrupted medially. Wings hyaline, venation dark brown. Head length equal to width; mandible narrowly tridentate; mouthparts extremely long, reaching well past base of abdomen in repose (apical part lost in holotype); occipital margin carinate; hypostomal area polished, very sparsely punctate. Pronotum with narrow raised, rounded collar medially, pronotal shoulder pronounced but not carinate; scutum and scutellum with very fine dense punctation, punctures one-half the size of those on mesopleuron; axilla produced posterolaterally to a curved point; propodeum without horizontal basal pitted zone; posterior coxa with punctures moderate-sized except absent on maculated areas and fine along posterior margins; T6 with apical subtruncate flange; scopa short, white.

Male.—Unknown.

Diagnosis.—*Ochreriades rozeni* is abundantly distinct from *O. fasciatus*. Prominent differences include lack of maculations on head and thorax, carinate occipital margin, noncarinate pronotum, fine punctation of thoracic dorsum, and angled axilla. The tongue of this species is remarkably long (unfortunately, its full extent is unknown because the apical portion is lost in the only known specimen).

Discussion.—The presence of *Ochreriades* in southwestern Africa was unanticipated. Other components of the osmiine fauna from this region are either endemic to southern Africa or are widespread in the paleotropics. The only exception is *Hoplitis (Anthocopa)* Lepeletier, which also appears to have a disjunct distribution. It is broadly distributed across southern Africa north to southern Zaire and Malawi, but is most numerous in the palearctic from the western Mediterranean to central Asia and southern India with its center of diversity in the Mediterranean region. It is not known from East Africa, but may be present along the Rift Valley.

Material Examined.—See types.

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